

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
DIVISION OF COLUMBIA

LEROY HOPKINS,

Plaintiff,

-against-

SYNCHRONY FINANCIAL,

Defendant.

Civil No: 3:17-784-TLW

**COMPLAINT FOR
VIOLATIONS OF THE
TELEPHONE CONSUMER
PROTECTION ACT**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff LEROY HOPKINS, (“Plaintiff”), by and through his attorneys, Dave Maxfield, Attorney, LLC and Marcus & Zelman, LLC (to be admitted Pro Hac Vice) brings this Complaint against the Defendant SYNCHRONY FINANCIAL, (hereinafter referred to as “Defendant”), respectfully sets forth, complains and alleges, upon information and belief, the following:

INTRODUCTION/PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Plaintiff brings this action on his own behalf for damages and declaratory and injunctive relief arising from the Defendant’s violation(s) under Title 47 of the United States Code, §227 commonly known as the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA).
2. The TCPA prohibits auto-dialed calls which are placed to a called party’s cellular phone without that party’s consent. Senator Hollings, the TCPA's sponsor, described these auto-dialed calls as “the scourge of modern civilization. They wake us up in the morning; they interrupt our dinner at night; they force the sick and

elderly out of bed; they hound us until we want to rip the telephone out of the wall.”

Osorio v. State Farm Bank, F.S.B., 746 F.3d 1242, 1255-56 (11th Cir. 2014), *citing*, 137 Cong. Rec. 30,821 (1991).

3. In 1991, Congress responded to these abuses by passing the TCPA. In enacting the TCPA, Congress made findings that telemarketing had become “pervasive due to the increased use of cost-effective telemarketing techniques.” *See*, PL 102-243, § 2(1). “Residential telephone subscribers consider automated or prerecorded telephone calls, regardless of the content or the initiator of the message, to be a nuisance and an invasion of privacy.” *Id.* § 2(10). The TCPA’s findings also reflect Congress’s conclusion that “[i]ndividuals’ privacy rights, public safety interests, and commercial freedoms of speech and trade must be balanced in a way that protects the privacy of individuals and permits legitimate telemarketing practices.” *Id.* § 2(9). Consumers who receive these unauthorized calls thus have suffered a distinct privacy-related interest, namely the “intentional intru[sion] . . . upon their solitude or seclusion of their private affairs or concerns.” *Intrusion Upon Seclusion*, Restatement (Second) of Torts § 652B (1977).

PARTIES

4. Plaintiff is a natural person who resides in Columbia, South Carolina.
5. Defendant is a national bank with its headquarters located at 170 West Election Road, Suite 125, Draper, Utah 84020.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. The Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 USC §1331.

7. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2).

ALLEGATIONS OF FACTS

8. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

9. On information and belief, on a date better known to the Defendant, Defendant began its campaign of communicating with via the use of an automated telephone dialing system and prerecorded messages throughout the past four years by calling Plaintiff's cellular telephone phone number of (803) 514-8857.

10. Plaintiff is the customary and sole user of the cellular phone number (803) 514-8857.

11. The Defendant called from numerous phone numbers, including but not limited to 330-433-5039.

12. Plaintiff does not recall ever giving the Defendant consent to call his cellular phone number with an automated telephone dialing system and/or prerecorded messages.

13. On or around November of 2016, Plaintiff answered a call from the Defendant and was told that the Defendant was looking for someone named "Ricky."

14. Plaintiff explained to the Defendant that they had the wrong number and that he was not Ricky.

15. Despite this, the Defendant continued to call the Plaintiff.

16. The calls were coming in while the Plaintiff was at work, at home, and late evenings.

17. Plaintiff notified the Defendant several more times, including on February 10,

2017, that they had the wrong number.

18. Despite Plaintiff's request for the calls to stop, Defendant continued to call Plaintiff's cellular telephone with an automated telephone dialing system and/or pre-recorded messages.
19. Defendant's use of an automated telephone dialing system was indicated by the fact that no customer service representative was on the line immediately when the Plaintiff would answer a call from the Defendant, and because on occasion Plaintiff would hear a pre-recorded message when he answered.
20. By placing auto-dialed calls to the Plaintiff's cell phone, the Defendant violated 47 USC §227(b)(A)(iii) which prohibits using any automated telephone dialing system or an artificial prerecorded voice to any telephone number assigned to a cellular telephone service.
21. Plaintiff suffered actual damages because the Defendant's calls caused the Plaintiff to be deprived of the use of his cellular phone during the times that the Defendant was calling, depleted the battery life of the cellular telephone, and by invading on the Plaintiffs' right to privacy and seclusion (the very harm that Congress sought to prevent).
22. The Defendant's repeated calls further caused the Plaintiff to be harassed, stressed, frustrated and annoyed. The Defendant's repeated calls further interrupted the Plaintiffs day and wasted the Plaintiffs time spent answering and otherwise addressing these repeated phone calls text messages.
23. Defendant's communication efforts attempted and/or directed towards the Plaintiffs violated various provisions of the TCPA, including but not limited to 47 USC

§227(b)(A)(iii).

24. As a result of Defendant's violations of the TCPA, Plaintiff has been damaged and is entitled to damages in accordance with the TCPA.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

25. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of the Complaint as though fully stated herein.

26. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants constitute numerous and multiple negligent violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b) *et seq.*

27. As a result of Defendant's violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b) *et seq.* Plaintiff is entitled to an award of \$500.00 for each and every negligent violation of the TCPA pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)3.

28. As a result of Defendant's violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b) *et seq.* Plaintiff is entitled to an award of treble damages \$1,500.00 for each and every knowing and/or willful violation of the TCPA pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)3.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

29. Plaintiff hereby respectfully requests a trial by jury for all claims and issues in its Complaint to which it is or may be entitled to a jury trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully prays that judgment be entered against the Defendants as follows:

A. For mandatory statutory damages of \$500 each provided and pursuant

to 47 USC §227(c)(2)(G)(3)(B), for all texts placed to the Plaintiff's cellular phone;

B. Plaintiff requests enhanced trebled damages of \$1,500 to be awarded to the Plaintiffs per call, in accordance with the TCPA, for the Defendant's willful violations of the TCPA;

C. For any such other and further relief, as well as further costs, expenses and disbursements of this action, as this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: March 14, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Dave Maxfield

Dave Maxfield, Esq. #6293

Dave Maxfield, Attorney, LLC

5217 N. Trenholm Road, Suite B

Columbia, SC 29206

803-509-6800 (T)

855-299-1656 (F)

Email: Dave@consumerlawsc.com

Attorney for Plaintiff

PRO HAC VICE ADMISSION PENDING

Yitzchak Zelman, Esq.

MARCUS & ZELMAN, LLC

1500 Allaire Avenue, Suite 101

Ocean, New Jersey 07712

Phone: (732) 695-3282

Facsimile: (732) 298-6256

Email: yzelman@marcuszelman.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

DATED: March 24, 2017